

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE

Findings of the International Commission Officially Signed.

THE CANADIANS ARE SULKING.

They Refuse to Attach Their Signatures and Submit a Statement of Their Reasons for Withholding Them.

London, Oct. 21.—In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided, Tuesday morning, not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respectively agents of the American and Canadian governments.

The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter.

Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

ENGROSSED COPY SIGNED.

All Signatures Affixed Except Those of the Canadians.

London, Oct. 21.—The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2:10 p. m. The Canadians declined to sign the award, as previously stated.

The award relating to the Portland channel gives the United States two islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson, thus destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pearce islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary line so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets, and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete barrier between Canada and the sea, from Portland channel to Mount St. Elias.

Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the watershed, somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

AN OFFICIAL DIGEST.

The Decision Made Up of Answers to Seven Questions.

London, Oct. 21.—The following is an official digest of the Alaska decision:

"The decision of the tribunal is made up of answers to the seven questions contained in the treaty of 1903 constituting the tribunal, as follows:

"First question—What is intended as the point of commencement of line? Answer: The line commences with Cape Muzon.

"Second question—What channel is the Portland channel? Answer: The Portland channel passes north of Pearce and Wales islands, and enters the ocean through Tongass Passage, between Wales and Sitklan islands.

"Third question—What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance of Portland canal? Answer: A straight line to the middle of the entrance of Tongass Passage.

"Fourth question—What point of the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel and what course should it follow between these points? Answer: A straight line between Salmon and Bear rivers direct to the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude.

"Fifth question—In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich? Answered in the affirmative.

"Sixth question—If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the fringe which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast to the ocean strictly so called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that, where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia the width of the fringe was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets? Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

"Seventh question—What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary? Answer: The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland channel and running along the high mountains, on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending

to Mt. Whipple, and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Sitklan river about 24 miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb. The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments. From the vicinity of Devil's Thumb the line runs to the continental watershed thence through White and Talya or Chilkoot passes, westerly to a mountain indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 8,550 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800 feet, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glaciers to Mt. Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper water of Chilkat river in British territory, and the mining camps of Porcupine and Glacier creek in American territory. From Mt. Fairweather the line passes north on high peaks along the mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhama and Vancouver to Mt. St. Elias."

THE CANADIANS' PROTEST.

They Declare That the Interests of Canada Have Been Sacrificed.

London, Oct. 21.—Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award, say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance of Portland channel and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add:

"The decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal has been given, and in view of its character the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take up the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by the treaty under which the tribunal was constituted:

"First—The Portland channel—there are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. On the result of the decision depended the possession of the four islands, Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearce. When the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question, the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners, embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail, and that the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts, the members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed an award giving two of the islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, to the United States. These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of the Wales and Pearce islands. There is, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award, Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving the two which possess strategic value to the United States.

"Second—The line northward from Portland channel—substantially the Canadian contention regarding this line was that there are mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty of 1825 and the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary. The United States' contention was that there are no mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty, and that the boundary must therefore be fixed under the provisions of the original treaty relating to ten leagues and so be run a distance of 35 miles from the shore, including in the term 'shore' the heads of all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds that the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of the mountains within the terms of the treaty; but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing as a mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute."

"Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the watershed, somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

"We are of the opinion that the mountain line traced by King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast, should have been adopted at least so far as the shores of Lynn canal. If effect were given to the contention that Great Britain had by acquiescence to adverse occupation deprived herself of her right to claim the head of the Lynn canal, we would have regarded such conclusion as perhaps an open and reasonable justification. No such opinion, however, can be taken regarding inlets lower down the coast. King's line, running along the coast to the Lynn canal, and the line thence around the head of the Lynn canal, following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor, from which access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, so far as we have been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens, it would have given the United States the whole of the Lynn canal, including Skagway, Dyea and Pyramid harbors, and it would have been, we think, reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all the bays, inlets, etc. The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets, and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier

between Canada and the sea, from the Portland channel to Mount St. Elias.

"We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle on which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observations of the discussions which resulted in the settlement of this line have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting on any intelligible principle, the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original treaty. The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada. When it was shown that there were mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as a boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third—Regarding the general question of inlets, the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We are both strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put on record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

"Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual, judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we would have conceived it to be our duty, under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed with our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted the official record of answers.

"We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands at the entrance of Portland channel or as to the mountain line a judicial one. We have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

"Our position during the conferences of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able; but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

Minister Sifton's Views.

In an interview, Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior and agent of Great Britain, said:

"The award was substantially in favor of the United States all along the lines. We have, it is true, succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions—firstly, as to the Portland canal, and, secondly, as to the extension of a mountain boundary line; but while finding in favor of our contentions upon these phases of the case, the tribunal has worked out a line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit. While we get Wales and Pearce islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some years, they are deprived of value to Canada by the fact that the two islands lie immediately outside and command the entrance to Observatory Inlet and to Port Simpson, are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principles on which these islands are given away.

"The mountain boundary line, while adopted as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the United States gets practically all she has seriously contended for.

"As to our position on the subject of the heads of inlets, it has apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal."

When questioned regarding the conduct of the case, Mr. Sifton said:

"I have to say that the agent and counsel of the United States have acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout."

Expressions of Disappointment.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—A strong feeling of disappointment and resentment pervades the local atmosphere in regard to the Alaskan award, but while in private talk people express themselves as disgusted, they guard themselves very carefully in their public utterances, and it is difficult to get much beyond expressions of disappointment.

Of the prominent men like Mr. McNeill, one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian Pacific railway, openly ridicule the idea that the Canadian interests have not been looked after properly and have been sacrificed.

PANICKY FEELING OVER.

All Financial Institutions in Baltimore Open For Business and No More Suspensions Probable.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21.—All the banks and other financial institutions in Baltimore were opened promptly at the customary hour Tuesday. Among financiers generally there was a uniform expression of confidence that no other suspensions are now probable and that whatever of panicky feeling was manifested yesterday over the failure of the Maryland and Union companies has practically disappeared. The sentiment during the whole day has been optimistic, and in the closing hours there was evidently not a member who feared further trouble. Another incident that gave confidence was an inquiry from the treasury department at Washington asking if the national banks needed assistance.

LUNATIC KILLED BY GUARD.

Violent Patient Dies of Injuries Received in Fight With Guards in Illinois Asylum.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 21.—In a desperate struggle with his keeper, Thomas Bartley, one of the inmates of the "bad ward" at the Bartonville asylum, suffered injuries from which he died Tuesday morning.

The struggle arose while he was being transferred from a ward on the second floor to one on the first, and for a time, after being off his guard, the man ran amuck in the corridors to the peril of the other inmates. His home was formerly at Elgin.

Hartley was charged Edward Sorrell, a guard, when Samuel Flynn, another guard, ran to Sorrell's assistance.

President Jesse Seriaty, Ill.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 21.—Mr. R. H. Jesse, president of the state university, is seriously ill at his home in "Columbia."

SOCIAL LEADER UNDER A CLOUD

Authors Affecting James L. Blair, of St. Louis, Take Form.

SEVERE SHOCK TO HIS FRIENDS

Name Honored in Missouri Now Coupled With Offenses Which, If Substantiated, Will Prove Its Undoing.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—For the past few weeks rumors have been current affecting the probity of James L. Blair, former law partner of Judge James A. Sisson, former police commissioner and former general counsel for the World's fair company. These rumors have been persistently denied by the friends of the gentleman named, and one newspaper publisher who had the temerity to publish them by launching a threatened prosecution for criminal libel.

The story revealed almost staggered belief, involving, as it does, forgeries, embezzlement and breaches of trust covering about \$400,000, much of which has been dissipated in paying interest on forged notes, premiums on enormous life insurance policies and extravagant living.

The Globe-Democrat gives the following synopsis of a story that takes up the greater portion of two pages of that journal:

"The history of James L. Blair's methods in the handling of trust funds, and the story of how he is alleged to have secured hundreds of thousands of dollars by inducing Philadelphia banks to accept bogus deeds of trust as genuine, or by misappropriating trust funds was narrated in detail to the October grand jury yesterday. Among the allegations against him were the uttering of forged notes and certificates of title, the issuing of bogus deeds of trust, and the embezzlement of funds by trustee.

"The aggregate amount of his alleged crooked dealings was given as \$402,300. Of this amount, \$340,000 was said to have been taken by him from Dick Bros. & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, Pa., for whom he acted as loan agent, and \$63,300 is alleged to have been taken from the Blow trust estate, for whom he acted as trustee.

"In both instances Mr. Blair is said to have confessed and to have offered to make restitutions, but to have extended over a period of about ten years, and at a time when he was taking a prominent part in demanding reforms of various kinds. Those whom he is alleged to have wronged placed the utmost confidence in his integrity. They had chosen him because of his reputation for honesty, and were inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to them that they were losers thereby. It was hard for them to believe that they had been mistaken in Mr. Blair, yet they were furnished with evidence to substantiate the charges, and were forced to admit the awful reality.

"The story of Mr. Blair's career for the past ten years, as related to the grand jury, was a revelation which will seem almost beyond belief to many who have known him and his reputation during that period.

"The man who appeared before the grand jury with what were declared to be facts concerning Mr. Blair was Attorney James T. Roberts, who has an office in the Odd Fellows' building, and who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Blair in the latter's office.

"Mr. Roberts was before the inquisitorial body five hours. It required that length of time to hear the details of his story. That the jurors were interested is evidenced by the fact that they held him so long, not even adjourning for lunch.

"The story was highly dramatic. When the Dick brothers were first told of the alleged crookedness of Mr. Blair, who is their relative, they absolutely declined to believe it. Roberts said. Proof, it is said, was shown them, then one of them hurried to St. Louis with a Philadelphia lawyer to ascertain what he could relative to the startling charges.

"Evans R. Dick, the story is told, confronted Mr. Blair in his office and accused him, whereupon, it is claimed, Blair readily confessed, in the presence of Dick's attorney, and promised to make restitution and lead a better life. The attorney, it is alleged, desired to prosecute, but the client, the man who is said to have suffered the heavy loss, declared that he would give the accused an opportunity to redeem himself.

Blow Estate Matter.

"According to Roberts' story, Herbert Wadsworth, husband of Mrs. Martha Blow Wadsworth, one of the beneficiaries of the Blow trust estate, hurried across the country from New York in response to a message that it was suspected that Mr. Blair, as co-trustee of the estate, had dissipated securities amounting to more than \$80,000.

Mr. Wadsworth, too, is said to have confronted Mr. Blair with accusations that he had abused the trust imposed in him, and again, it is said, Mr. Blair admitted the facts and pleaded for a chance to repay the amount of the alleged embezzlement.

In telling the story, Attorney Roberts omitted none of the details. He unearthed the evidence, it is claimed, that resulted in Mr. Blair being dropped as the agent here for Dick Bros. & Co., and which forced him to resign as co-trustee of the Blow trust estate, the latter shortage, it is said, being made up by friends.

Mr. Roberts was the only witness yesterday in the Blair case before the grand jury.

As the alleged forgeries and other misdeeds were committed more than three years ago, the statute of limitations will apply to the case and prohibit prosecution.

What Became of Money.

"The people are probably interested in knowing what became of the vast sums of money that Mr. Blair is accused of having got away with during the last few years. Mr. Blair is currently reported as carrying life insurance that costs him \$20,000 annually.

He also had to pay the interest, as it fell due, on the bogus loans, otherwise his crime would have been discovered long ago. With the amount of the Blow estate, \$63,300, and that of the Dick matter, \$340,000, the total embezzlement would reach \$403,000. Five per cent. on this would amount to \$20,000 annually. Add to this family expenditures of about \$25,000 a year, and you have a total annual outlay of about \$65,000. It is hardly believed that, running over a period of seven years, his income from his law practice was averaging more than \$20,000 a year. That would make the net deficit every year about \$45,000, or, in the last seven years, about \$315,000. He bought his country home from Mrs. Georgia Myers Coppel, in 1898, giving \$30,000 for the place, and expending a like amount in improvements. The furnishings of the house, which are elegant and are in splendid taste, are said to have cost him \$40,000. This would account for almost \$400,000 of the defalcation, to say nothing of his losses on the stock market, which, it is alleged, were considerable."

Denies Roberts' Statements.

James L. Blair denounces Mr. Roberts' statements, as outlined above, as a tissue of falsehood woven about a few grains of fact. He denounces Roberts as an ingrate, whom he, for years, supported out of pure charity, and asks that the public suspend judgment, pending a judicial determination as to their truth or falsity.

DEFAULTER RUN TO EARTH.

Defaulting Cashier John K. Brown, of New Holland, Ohio, Under Arrest in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—John K. Brown, for 13 years past cashier of the Union bank, of New Holland, O., is under arrest here for embezzlement. He disappeared from the bank on August 8 last, and upon investigation of his accounts, was found he was \$192,000 short in his cash. He was subsequently indicted upon four charges of felony and embezzlement, and a close search has been made for him in all directions, until finally he was located here and arrested.

Has Had a Hard Time.

According to his own account, Brown has had a hard time of it in his wanderings to and fro in an effort to evade justice. He went to Mexico, but failed to find work there, and started for Honolulu by way of this city, but had no better fortune there on his arrival in his attempt to get employment. He traveled under an assumed name all the time, but professed to have forgotten the numerous aliases he used. Since his arrival here he tried to obtain work at anything, even as a day laborer, but the fates were against him, and even that could not be secured.

A Victim of Robbers.

The last money he claims to have had was stolen from him the other day, he says. When Brown left New Holland he had a black moustache; now he is clean shaven. In a statement to the press, after his arrest, Brown expressed a desire to be taken to New Holland at once. A dispatch has been received here stating that requisition papers will be signed at once by Gov. Nash of Ohio, and that officers will start from Columbus at once to take him back.

Stood High in Society.

John K. Brown first went to New Holland from Cincinnati 15 years ago. He stood high in society and business circles, was treasurer of the Masonic Temple association, master of the local Masonic lodge, a member of several prominent organizations, clerk of the school board and of the democratic county executive committee, and a member of the church choir.

AN EDUCATIONAL UNION.

Plan to Unite All Methodist Educational Institutions Under Northwestern's King.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A plan whereby all, or nearly all, of the Methodist educational institutions in the country may be united under one general supervising body of directors, with Northwestern university as the head and front, has been disclosed by President Edmund as the head of Northwestern.

As evidence that the smaller institutions are ready for such a union President James declares that already two colleges have asked to be taken under the protection and management of Northwestern university, while the university has already annexed two preparatory schools—the Elgin academy and the Grand Prairie seminary of Onarga.

"It is a clearly manifest fact," said President James, "that if denominational institutions are to do their best work they must work in unity. There must be harmony between the different institutions—a harmony which will permit of one general management."

President James then went into the details of the plan, concluding with the statement that all of the affiliated institutions would be known as the "Northwestern." His estimate is that there will be 30 such.

BLACKMAILING OFFICERS.

Indictments Returned Against Members of the Des Moines (Ia.) Police Force.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 25.—The grand jury has returned 16 indictments against local officials charged with having systematically blackmailed keepers of gambling houses, drug stores, saloons and resorts. In addition, 60 subpoenas have been issued for the purpose of investigating similar charges affecting the entire police department. Those indicted are: L. J. Livingston, justice of the peace, receiving a bribe.

John Dalley, constable, receiving bribes, threats to extort and conspiracy.

John Vickers, constable, receiving a bribe, conspiring to extort.

D. E. Roe, special assistant constable, receiving a bribe, threats to extort.

John Eggerman, special assistant constable, receiving bribes, conspiring to extort.

A. M. Clary, ex-policeman, conspiring to extort.

CLARENCE BARNES FOUND NOT GUILTY

The First Ballot Was Unanimous and in Favor of Acquittal.

PATHETIC SCENES IN COURT

The Defendant and His Wife, Who Sat Side by Side During the Trial, Cried Like Children and Audience Was Deeply Moved.

Troy, Mo., Oct. 24.—Clarence A. Barnes was acquitted Friday of the charge of murdering Representative Rhodes Clay at Mexico, Mo., in August, 1902. The jury returned verdict of not guilty at 4:55 o'clock Friday afternoon after being out 48 minutes. The jurors agreed on the first ballot.

A tap on the jury room door told that the jurymen were anxious to return the verdict. A path was made for the jurors through the center aisle of the court room, which was crowded almost to suffocation. Foreman Horatio Humphrey handed the verdict to Judge Shelton, who read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty as charged."

Cheer after cheer greeted the decision. So demonstrative were the people in the court room that it was several minutes before Judge Shelton restored order. The judge reprimanded the spectators severely for their conduct.

A sigh of relief escaped Mrs. A. C. Barnes and her daughter, Irma, mother and sister of the defendant, as the verdict was read. Then they burst into tears. Clarence Barnes, too, was happy, and in the space of a few minutes he had shaken hands with perhaps fifty of his friends, who rushed to congratulate him.

Col. Clay walked up and down the pavement in front of the courthouse during the time the jury was out. The verdict reached him through one of the attorneys for the state. It is said that it affected him greatly and was a severe disappointment.

Before the case was submitted to the jury Friday afternoon, the case had the appearance of a funeral instead of a cold court trial. The audience wept as well as the defendant and his faithful little wife at his side, and Col. Green Clay, the hoary-headed father of the deceased representative.

The first sad scene was when Attorney Woolfolk rose to the state of his association with the brilliant young representative in the state legislature, and what a generous and reliable public servant he was, and as he held up the dead man's coat, he said: "Although Rhodes Clay's mouth is closed forever, and his body lies under the sod of his own country, yet the three ghastly holes in this coat tell the story of his murder."

The old father wept bitterly, and Barnes' friends sympathized with him, although they think it was a case of self-defense. Another equally sad scene, if not more so, was the closing argument of Frank Jesse, for the defense. He told the beautiful story of Ruth and Naomi, and said he could see Clarence Barnes going to his faithful little wife the evening of their wedding last June, on the very day he was indicted for the murder, and entreating her to remain with her mother, but no, like Naomi, she chose his God and his fate, although it might be a felon's cell.

The defendant and his wife, who sat side by side, cried like children, and the audience seemed deeply moved.

WHOLESALE PRISON RELEASE.

Under a Decision of Michigan Supreme Court Nearly 100 Convicts Will Be Released.

Jackson, Mich., Oct. 24.—Under a decision handed down Friday by the state supreme court nearly 100 prisoners in the state prison here will be released at once. John Harney, a prisoner under a ten years' sentence for burglary, should have been released some weeks ago if allowed his "good time," but the prison officials claimed that he was a third-termer and not entitled to "good time."

Harney carried the case to the supreme court, where it was held that sentences Harney had served in the state reformatory at Ionia for assault and battery should not be reckoned against him in deciding his claim for good time.

The supreme court coincided in this view. The decision will give a number of other convicts good time and result, the prison officials say, in the release of nearly 100.

Bad Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.—Fire Friday night destroyed the big repair shops of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad at Allegheny. Loss, \$100,000. Five hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

Landvoigt's Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Postmaster-General Payne Friday accepted the resignation of William K. Landvoigt, chief of the division of classification of mails of the post office department, to take effect at the close of business to-day.

Carnegie Steel Works Resume.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 24.—Notice was posted at the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Co. Friday that operations will be resumed Sunday at midnight. The works have been closed for some time. About 5,000 men are affected.

Twenty Thousand Men Idle.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—By the general shut-down of the Amalgamated Copper Co. properties Friday night from 13,000 to 15,000 men are directly thrown out of employment, and others will be indirectly affected within a week, so that the grand total will reach 20,000 men.

Chicago Actor Dies Suddenly.

Victor, Col., Oct. 24.—Edward Fox, a Chicago actor, died Friday as the result of bursting a blood vessel at the base of the brain. The remains will be sent to Rochester, N. Y., for burial.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth Street, Fond du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and I can conscientiously say that they caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all Dealers. Price, 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. The drink is made from herbs and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Lane's Family Medicine."

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All druggists sell it for 25 cents and 50 cents. Beware of cheap imitations. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. It is the best day this necessary. Address, Box 295, La Brea, N. Y.

BAD BREATH

Don't disgust your friends any longer. Your foul breath either comes from undigested and fermenting food in the stomach, or from a feverish condition, the result of Constipation.

Dr. CALDWELL'S (LAXATIVE) SYRUP PEPSIN

sweetens sour stomachs, cures indigestion and Constipation. PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

RAIN CAN'T TOUCH